The two swamps

The two swamps in the north-west of Skatan tila farm were formed by the drainage of a lake. Rudträsket is an overgrown pond, with seven hectares of wetland, along the borders of which are alder marshes and in the centre of which is a reeded open marsh. In the coniferous swamp forests the marsh fern, which is rare in Helsinki, grows.

Uutelanneva is an impressive open swamp in its natural state. It is known to the local people as the ‘Swamp of the Three Ponds’, and the name is spelt ‘Uutelanneva’ locally. Swamp plants also include the bog bilberry, marsh Labrador tea and swamp cranberry.

Särkkäniemi rising from the sea

The post-glacial rebound following the last ice age is causing the Helsinki region to rise by around 20 centimetres a century. Särkkäniemi ponds have split off from sea bays due to post-glacial rebound. The south- ern pond is a glo pond, having separated completely from the sea. The northern pond is still connected to the sea, and in the spring season early May, at the biomarker pond you will be able to hear the mating calls of the frogs, and the sound of the common toad will also be distinguishable. The ponds are also great dragonfly sites.

The tufted duck and the red-breasted merganser can be found paddling around the shallow shores of Särkkäniemi. The great crested grebe is a common nester in the reed coves. Grey Herons and great cormorants can often be found sitting on the rocks nearby, but they do not nest in the area. The ponds are also great dragonfly sites.

Särkkäniemi

In the middle of Särkkäniemi is an artillery bunker built by the Russians in 1916-17. The artillery station is large and the space inside can be explored with the help of a torch. The artillery battery’s role was to defend Helsinki from the east, against attacks coming from the sea. The artillery battery had never been installed. The centre of the battery has been torn down to make way for the road leading to the plots.

From badgers to forest birds

The badgers’ tunnel systems are right next to the paths, in garden plots. The forest birds include the European crested tit, Eurasian treecreeper and great spotted woodpecker.
Uutela is a large recreational area, covering over a hundred hectares of forest and sea shore. The area makes for a great outing destination for both family picnics and nature photographers exploring and creating their own paths.

**The following activities are permitted in the area:**

- Making a fire in one of the two cooking shelters
- Angling and ice fishing (a fishing permit is required for trolling)
- Picking berries and mushrooms
- Swimming
- Making a fire in one of the two cooking shelters
- Making fires anywhere other than in the campfire sites
- Accessing the tip of Skatanniemi via the road that runs from one end to the other. At the end of the 16th century, a number of high-value villas were built along the shore. The 17th century was given its name in 1870 from the farm's name, Hämblin. Place name backgrounds

In the 1960s the City of Helsinki's Place Name Committee gave the name Skatan tila farm in honor of the farm's Swedish name. The Swedish word was not originally used in the area, instead, until the 19th century the original name was Nuottanen. With this referring to the numerous small islands around them in the archipelago. There are two campfire sites, one in Nuottaniemi and one in Skatanniemi. There are public toilets in all the parking areas. There is a café at Aurinkolahti harbour.

Connections and services

Uutela is approximately one kilometre by foot from the nearest metro station, Fähnlinna, which will take you to the district of Viiskulma. These parking areas border the Särkkäniemi nature reserve, on the edge of the allotments, and to the north of Skatan tila farm. There are public toilets in all the parking areas. There is a café at Aurinkolahti harbour. There are two campfire sites, one in Nuottaniemi and one in Skatanniemi. The hiking trails are accessible to bikes and pedestrians. Allotment areas, nature reserves or protected sites are picture areas. Several of the houses are inhabited year-round. The following activities are prohibited in the area:

- Fishing in the Särkkäniemi nature reserve and going off the paths
- Making fires anywhere other than in the campfire sites
- Accessing the tip of Skatanniemi via the road that runs from one end to the other.
- Hunting and fishing from a boat
- Sailing in the forest and sea shore
- Entering the Forest and pastures route, Gloe lakes and beach meadows (Second nature path route, starting point for nature path routes)

**Grass snake and common European adder**

The green snake can be identified by the yellowish marking on the back of its head. The common European adder usually has a clear sawtooth pattern on its back. The grass snake can be identified by the yellowish mottling on the back of its head. In Uutela’s glo ponds, the frog croaks and the moor frog, which look very similar, can often be heard. The common toad is easy to identify thanks to its ‘scabby’ skin. Common toads are black, with a large bulge in the middle of its back. The common toad toad is easy to identify thanks to its ‘scabby’ skin. The common toad is easy to identify thanks to its ‘scabby’ skin.

**Frog**

The green frog and the more FMVUUtelan, its common name, is abundant in Uutela’s glo ponds. The frog croaks and the main colour of its back is brown, although the green frog, which can be found in the glo ponds, is green as well as moors. The common toad is easy to identify thanks to its ‘scabby’ skin and its large bulge in the middle of its back. The common toad is easy to identify thanks to its ‘scabby’ skin.